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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Political Indoctrination

1. [redacted] In the political indoctrination, no specified text-books were used, but various books, newspapers, magazines and novels were given to [redacted] read. The books [redacted] included Selections from MÄO Tse-tung, Selections from KIM Il-sëng, the Problems of Leninism and the Khruschev's Report at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party; the newspapers included the Nodong Sinmun (Labor Press) and the Minju Chosön (Democratic Korea); the magazines included the Magazine of the Science Institute, the Kulloja (Worker) and International Life; and the novels included the Tuman-gang (written by YI Ki-yëng), the Taedong-gang (written by HAN Sër-ya), Earth (written by YI Ki-yëng), the New Hill (a Soviet novel), How Steel was Forged? (a Soviet novel), and the Kohyang (Home), written by HAN Sër-ya.

2. [redacted] the Three (3) Year Plan [redacted] would lay the basis for the future Five (5) Year Plan.

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3. [redacted] the National Liberation Struggle Memorial Hall. 25X1
[redacted] In 25X1
[redacted] reality, however, the Memorial Hall shows only the those 25X1
commemorating the struggles by KIM Il-s^ong". [redacted] 25X1
[redacted]

Communist Activities

4. In North Korea, anyone could own a radio, but the average person could own only a three (3)-or four (4)-tube radio, while the members of certain agencies and high-ranking officials were allowed to have any type of radio. In effect, the ordinary North Korean people were banned from listening to South Korean or other anti-Communist broadcasts, but high-ranking officials were free to listen to any broadcasts. Under the provisions of the Constitution concerning reactionary propaganda, ordinary North Koreans are to be punished if they listen to anti-Communist broadcasts, or read anti-Communist publications. Therefore, they are afraid to listen to anti-Communist broadcasts or to read anti-Communist publications. Particularly, since North Korea has a well-organized Pan system in both rural and urban communities, it is almost impossible for the ordinary North Korean to listen to anti-Communist broadcasts since he would be immediately reported to the internal security agencies by his neighbors. Since North Korea has a limited number of radios, it has installed loudspeakers in each town and collective village to relay the North Korean propaganda broadcasts. 25X1

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7. North Korea was pushing intensive broadcasts directed to wards South Korea over short and long waves. [redacted]

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[redacted] In North Korea, if a person is arrested by an internal security agency on any charge, he is often indefinitely detained without fair trial in court.

Therefore, North Koreans were in constant fear and it was almost impossible for them to listen to anti-Communist broadcastings or read anti-Communist publications.

9. North Korean Communist leaders ostensibly spoke and acted kindly toward the people in an attempt to win their support. Strengthening the Communist organizations among the people, however, the Communists made the people fear one another, even among close relatives, causing unaccountable fears among the people. Therefore, though the people had antagonism inwardly against all the compulsory orders by the Government, they actually had to follow them.

10. In North Korea, the administration is subordinate to the Labor Party and is subject to inspection and control of the Party. Therefore, the administration has to follow any instruction of the Party unconditionally. There can be no friction between the administration and the Party, because all government officials in responsible positions are members of the Party and have to strictly follow the Party line. If there are any complaints or secret feuds between the administration and the Party, they would be between Party members and non-party members. Practically, however, there were no non-party members in responsible positions in the North Korean Government. If there were any, they would hardly be able to challenge the Party members. [redacted]

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[redacted] there were some secret feuds within the Labor Party. [redacted] there were some friction between the group of North Korean members and the group of former South Korean members and even among the North Korean members. [redacted]

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11. The North Korean people were very tired of Communist propaganda at theaters and from public speakers installed on the streets. They also were very much displeased with various meetings and labor mobilization, but they had to obey the Communist at least, externally.

12. Since the establishment of the Communist regime, all religion has been eradicated in North Korea. At the same time, traditional holidays such as "8 April" of the lunar calendar (the holiday celebrating the birthday of Sagyamuni), "7 July" of the lunar calendar (Ch'ilsök), "1 March" and Christmas Day have been abolished. The North Korean women gave up the traditional gentle virtues peculiar to Korean women and have come to behave like men. Most of all, the North Korean people desire to have religion and traditional holidays restored. 25X1

13. The difficulties confronted by North Korea included; 1) food shortages; 2) lack of medicines; and 3) the threat posed by tuberculosis patients to public health. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] in Pyongyang, most of the citizens were managing to live on millet. This showed how North Korea was suffering from food shortage. The North Korean Government was in great need of medicines, particularly mycin and penicillin. Tubercular patients were increasing in North Korea because of undernourishment and the long underground-life in caves during the Korean War.

14. The North Korean people have an anti-Communist inclination, but, influenced by the Communist propaganda that, "Any North Korean who defects to South Korea will be put to death on the charge of being a Communist", could not make an active anti-Communist attempts, being in constant fear. 25X1

15. It was said in North Korea, that many people fell victim to the influence, and intrigues of PAK Hōn-yōng and YI Sūng-yōp, who attempted to overthrow the North Korean Government, and during the public riots which broke out in Hamgyōng-do [redacted] 25X1

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